



# Annual Report Fiscal Year 2006

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## MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

On behalf of the hard working employees in the Department of Juvenile Justice, it is my pleasure to present our 2006 Annual Report. This report highlights the significant accomplishments and system improvements we have successfully implemented to keep Kentucky on the cutting edge of juvenile justice reform.

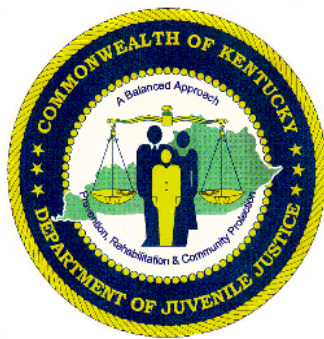
The department has stayed true to our mission of improved public safety through a system of comprehensive youth services; and we believe our program enhancements highlighted in this report are consistent in that regard.

In support of the administration's efforts to combat Kentucky's substance abuse problem, the department developed a network of effective assessment and intervention services targeting youth that come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The passage of House Bill 3 during the 2006 legislative session enabled this agency to expand our treatment services of juvenile sexual offenders. New policies codified into administrative regulations were developed to ensure more consistent and accurate assessment, classification and placement of committed juvenile offenders.

These initiatives, in addition to our statewide detention system enhancements and our community based supervision and programming efforts, are examples of our commitment to a full continuum of services. We continue to provide grant funding for delinquency prevention efforts and extend our services to all areas of the state. We remain focused on the provision of quality and cost-efficient juvenile justice services.

We hope you find this information useful and look forward to the continued collaboration with those who have an interest in Kentucky's juvenile justice system.





# KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

## VISION

The vision of the Department is to be an organization of well-trained professionals, dedicated to the positive development of youth, who contribute to safe and caring communities.

## MISSION

The mission of the Department is to improve public safety by providing balanced and comprehensive services that hold youth accountable, and to provide the opportunity for youth to develop into productive, responsible citizens.

## CORE VALUES

*Character* — We operate internally and externally with fairness, respect, dignity, integrity, responsibility and honesty.

*Commitment* — We are committed to the community we protect, the youth and families we serve, the work we do and each other.

*Quality Service* — We promote services that are consistent, responsive, client-focused and measurable.

*Positive Expectations* — We expect the youth we serve to be responsible and accountable for their actions, as well as respectful to themselves and others.

*Teamwork* — We foster participatory decision-making, investment in common goals, effective communication, positive attitudes and a supportive work environment.

*Professionalism* — We value ethical, hard working, dependable, motivated, well-informed, confident, well-trained, open minded, responsive and knowledgeable employees.

## DJJ Organization

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), under the leadership of Bridget Skaggs Brown, coordinates juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention and rehabilitation services for the Commonwealth. Commissioner Brown provides direction and oversight of all juvenile justice programs and services through the Department's two main organizational sectors: Program Operations and Support Services.

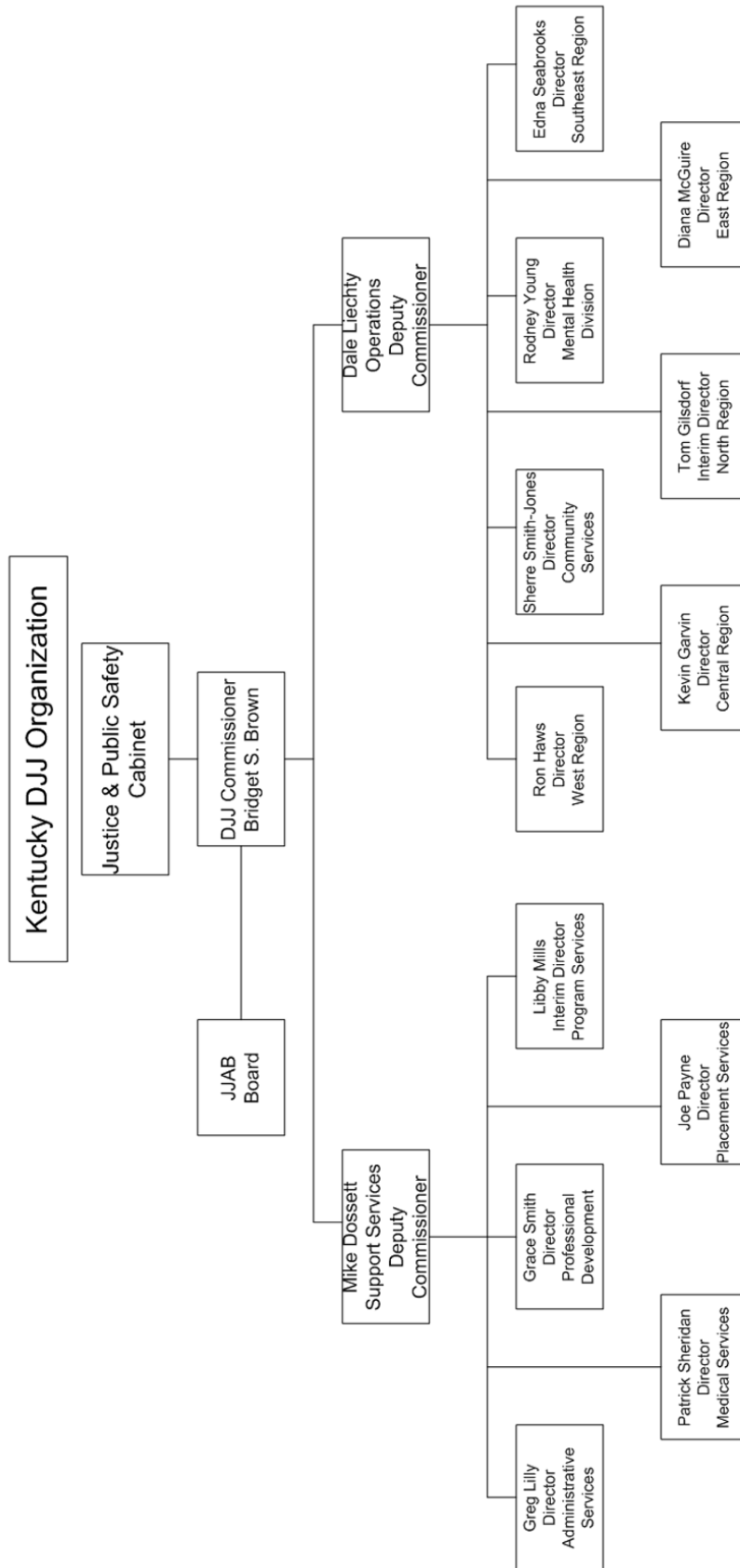
**Program Operations**, under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Dale Liechty, includes five regional divisions (East, West, North, Southeast and Central) plus the Mental Health Services Division and the Community Services Division.

- The five regional divisions provide oversight of the daily operations of juvenile detention centers, day treatment centers, group homes, and residential facilities.
- The Mental Health Services Division staff provides services primarily to community youth and provides consultations to community staff, group home staff, day treatment center staff and residential program staff. Mental Health Branches established in the East, Central and West region divisions employ regional psychologists and their staff provide assessment functions, including psychological evaluations requested by the courts; crisis consultation (suicide evaluation, school violence assessment); drug/alcohol assessment; and mental health assessment. In addition, Mental Health Branches provide treatment functions, including drug/alcohol counseling; mental health counseling; specialty groups (parenting, anger management); and consultation.
- Community Services Division staff are responsible for the juveniles probated and committed to the department from all 120 counties of the Commonwealth. Juvenile service workers assess each youth's needs for supervision and services and play a vital role in the decisions for out-of-home placement, supervision of the youth and brokering for services within the community.

**Support Services** is headed by Deputy Commissioner Michael Dossett and includes five divisions: Program Services, Administrative Services, Placement Services, Professional Development and Medical Services.

- Program Services staff are responsible for program development; quality assurance monitoring of agency and contract facilities, federal grant management, staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, classroom and vocational educational programs, and the Department's research efforts.

- Administrative Services has responsibility for all fiscal, personnel, capital construction and information systems processes.
- Placement Services staff perform juvenile classification and placement functions, juvenile transportation services, detention alternative programming management and liaison service with private child care contractors.
- The Professional Development Division is responsible for the operation of the department's pre-service training academy and all in-service training programs for DJJ staff.
- The Medical Services Division professionals oversee the administration of medical and dental services for youth within the agency's residential programs.







## **FY-06 Accomplishments**

- **Fayette Regional Juvenile Detention Center** – This new 48-bed state operated juvenile detention center opened in October 2005. This facility was the eighth new detention program to be incorporated under the department's operation and responsibility.
- **50th Pre-Service Training Academy Class** – In March 2006, the department celebrated over nine years of training academies with the graduation ceremony of Academy 50. Since the first academy held in the Spring of 1997, the department has trained over 1600 new youth workers which involved almost 12,000 hours of instruction.
- **CHANGE Conference** – Over 300 juvenile justice professionals attended the conference *CHANGE: Making a Difference in Juvenile Justice* held March 27-28, 2006. The department hosted this conference in Louisville, Kentucky with co-sponsorship by Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice & Safety and the National Partnership for Juvenile Services.
- **House Bill 3 Passage** – Legislation was passed in the 2006 session of the Kentucky General Assembly that provided greater community protection from sexual offenders.
- **Substance Abuse Treatment Implementation** – The Department implemented an effective comprehensive substance abuse treatment program across the continuum of care. The strategy for building treatment capacity in the system involved testing of educational models, training curricula and technical support functions in the application of best practices.
- **Improvements in the Juvenile Classification Process** – Through use of the Youth Level of Service (YLS) classification tools, the Department has an objective process that effectively measures criminogenic risk factors in the placement of adjudicated youth.

## Support Services

**Division of Administrative Services** – A variety of capital construction projects served to maintain several youth facilities across the state such as: HVAC improvements at Woodsbend YDC, Lake Cumberland YDC kitchen addition; Louisville Day Treatment Program re-roofing and interior refurbishment, Hopkinsville Group Home renovation, and Owensboro Treatment Center cottage renovations.

The department continues to implement a streaming video system in the juvenile detention and residential facilities that allows management an opportunity to monitor critical incidents in our facility operations. Equipment installation has been completed in six DJJ facilities.

Information Systems staff developed a variety of applications that provided shift scheduling capability, automated population reporting and critical incident tracking. All KY DJJ servers were converted to Windows Server 2003. Staff developed several SharePoint Portal sites for collaborative use by work groups within the department.

Fiscal Branch staff provided procurement card training at multiple locations as well as training on the Medicaid/Title IV-E time study and random sampling requirements. With the implementation of the state eMARS system, the department was able to process contracts timely.

**Division of Medical Services** – The quality of medical services provided to youth in the detention, group home and youth development centers remains high with the goal of all regional detention and youth development centers achieving accreditation from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. Five (5) facilities achieved their accreditation this year. Immunizations for meningitis were updated and the nurses continued their vigilance in the diagnosis of MRSA and its early treatment whereby no facility had a serious outbreak.

### Division of Placement Services

- **Juvenile Classification System Change** - Having determined that the juvenile classification process in the Department of Juvenile Justice was not validated and inconsistent with the expectations of an objective process, the Department instituted a new process that is considered state-of-the-art. The agency has incorporated the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) scoring tool currently approved for use in over 40 jurisdictions across the country.

The YLS scoring tool is a checklist that produces a detailed survey of the risk and treatment needs of the youth. The YLS tool measures various risk and need factors, including whether the youth has prior criminal offenses/dispositions, a substance abuse problem, family support, educational and truancy problems, and/or personality/behavior disorders. The YLS measures criminogenic risk factors including antisocial attitudes, antisocial peers, antisocial personality, history of antisocial behaviors, family, education/employment and substance abuse.

The foundation of the new classification system is the assessment of risk to re-offend, as measured by the YLS, and the threat the youth poses to the community as indicated by the severity of the adjudicated offense. The new system also allows for the identification and classification of “special needs youth” that includes sexual offenders, youth with mental health issues, low functioning youth, and youth with other handicaps. The process enhances the ability to identify the needs of the youth.

Numerous university studies have validated the YLS tool and its effectiveness at determining the youth’s risk to re-offend. The department collected a correlated sample of completed YLS assessments in order to develop a database for further analysis. This research was conducted by Eastern Kentucky University’s College of Justice and Safety, Department of Correctional and Juvenile Justice Studies, over the past year.

- **Alternative to Detention (ATD)** - The secure juvenile detention facilities operated by the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice provide temporary and safe custody of youth who, upon assessment, are determined to require a restricted environment to ensure the youth will be available for pending court actions and to maintain public safety. These facilities provide a wide range of services in a highly structured environment. Services include education, counseling, acute medical and mental health care, behavior management, observation and assessment, and continuous supervision.

For youth who, upon assessment, are determined to be eligible for a non-secure placement option, a comprehensive array of community based temporary placements is available. Youth are placed in the least restrictive and most appropriate setting available, which ensures the safety of the youth and the general public. Examples of effective alternative to detention placement programs include:

*Community Supervision* – Juvenile workers (“trackers”) are assigned to monitor the youth’s compliance with curfew, school attendance, and other rules. The youth remains in his/her own home. A minimum number of face-to-face contacts is specified based on the level of supervision deemed necessary. The youth is visited at school on weekdays and at home on evenings and weekends.

*Home Incarceration* – Home incarceration is house arrest using electronic monitoring. The youth remains in his/her home, leaving only for school or other pre-approved activities. A juvenile worker monitors compliance through the use of electronic monitoring equipment, as well as home and school visits.

*Staff Secure Shelter* – Shelters are designed to supervise youth whose family support systems are not sufficient to ensure the youth will appear in court, attend school, and not incur additional charges. Shelter care is also appropriate if there are abuse/neglect concerns or youth refuse to return home. Shelter care provides 24-hour custodial care for juveniles in a staff secure setting. Depending on the circumstances, youth attend either their home school or the facility school.

*Foster Homes* – Like shelters, foster homes are designed to supervise youth whose family support systems are not sufficient. Foster homes provide 24-hour custodial care for juveniles in a home setting.

ATD Programs have been established in all regions of the state and are managed by the Department's Detention Alternative Coordinators (DACs).

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)** - PREA was enacted by Congress to address the problem of sexual abuse of persons in the custody of U.S. correctional agencies. The Act applies to all public and private institutions that house adult or juvenile offenders and is also relevant to community based agencies. Major provisions of PREA include the development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape. The KY Department of Juvenile Justice hosted a 3-day training conference regarding the implementation of PREA. Over 50 agency program managers attended the training conference provided by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in conjunction with American University's Washington Law College. Juvenile justice commissioners and directors from Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio participated in a 1-day focus group discussion regarding national trends in the implementation and training requirements resulting from this legislation. Kentucky's juvenile justice system was the first jurisdiction in the nation to receive this specialized training.

**Division of Professional Development** - The department graduated 200 new employees as a result of four pre-service training academies. In a cost-saving move, the department placed the new employee orientation on-line resulting in the travel and time savings of approximately \$43,000. With utilization of a web-based training system, the division is able to provide on-line training registration and lodging reservations in addition to the posting of the annual training calendar and the training catalog of courses. Division staff were successful in training all eligible field staff in Aikido Control Techniques which replaced the SCM curriculum.

### **Division of Program Services**

- **Juvenile Justice Advisory Board** - Kentucky's Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) was created on December 12, 1997 pursuant to Executive Order 97-1616, in an effort to meet the State Advisory Group requirement established by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. Pursuant to KRS 15A.065 (14), the JJAB was also responsible for developing program criteria for early juvenile intervention, diversion and prevention projects, statewide funding priorities, and recommendations for allocation of juvenile justice funds.

For administrative purposes, the JJAB was placed under the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice. DJJ staff provided support to the Board and its many subcommittees- the most notable of which is the Subcommittee on Equity and Justice for All Youth (SEJAY). Pursuant to the Executive Order and the requirements of the JJDP Act, the JJAB is vested with the following duties and responsibilities: developing a statewide juvenile justice plan to be submitted to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) every three years; advocating for goals of the JJDP Act; ad-

vising the Governor and legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act; obtaining input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; applying for JJDP Act funds; reviewing grant proposals and selecting programs for funding; and monitoring grant programs. The JJAB is part of the Coalition of Juvenile Justice (CJJ), a national organization responsible for advising the President, Congress, and the Administrator of OJJDP on juvenile justice issues and recommendations for revision of federal juvenile justice policy.

The JJAB oversees federal grant programs including the Title II Formula Program, Challenge Grant Program and Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention. Under the Title II Formula Grants Program are two specific funding priorities: the Minority Overrepresentation Study and the Detention Alternatives programming.

One of the initiatives of the JJAB is to foster collaboration between key stakeholders who impact the juvenile justice system with a goal of providing a seamless delivery of services for youth across the state. The JJAB, along with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Administrative Office of the Courts, Department for Community Based Services, Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Education/Family Resource and Youth Services Centers, sponsored a series of regional based forums. The initiative entitled “Kentucky Improving Collaboration for Kids” provided three forums across the state to establish local working partnerships and to gain a better understanding of youth service system roles, responsibilities and the authorizations and restrictions regarding information sharing. Volunteers from the regional forums served on a statewide task-force and were charged with the responsibility to develop a strategic plan on improving information sharing.

- Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) - Although Kentucky recognizes the significance of addressing initial contact with the juvenile justice system, the State decided to focus on the broader issue of confinement with a current focus on three targeted areas: Christian, Fayette, and Jefferson Counties. These areas were chosen because they have the highest percentage of minority youth overrepresented at every stage of the juvenile justice system from contact to confinement. Data from the University of Louisville’s Disproportionate Minority Confinement Technical Report entitled “An Analysis of the Process and Decision-Making Points in the Juvenile Justice System” shows that minority youth in secure detention and confinement represents 52% of all youth in Christian County, 48% in Fayette, and 58% in Jefferson. As a result, the Kentucky Juvenile Justice Advisory Board’s Subcommittee on Equity and Justice for All Youth established a comprehensive approach to reducing Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Kentucky that includes consistent data collection and analyses, facilitating best practice models, ensuring juveniles gain a better understanding of how the juvenile justice system impacts them, developing and implementing a public awareness initiative through publications and the website (<http://jjab.ky.gov/>), and engaging additional jurisdictions in Kentucky in the fall of 2007 by conducting community forums in the areas identified as having high rates of DMC from arrest to confinement.

The SEJAY, on behalf of the JJAB, is providing funding to Jefferson County to implement the Burns Institute Model (BI) which is a collaborative, consensus based, and data driven process to reduce racial disparities in secure detention. As a result of implementing the BI Model, the Jefferson County DMC Advisory Board is working with the Court Designated Worker Program (CDW) and the District Judges to pilot a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), review policies and procedures regarding juvenile bench warrants, and examining existing alternatives to detention. Jefferson County also received additional funding to implement the Field Release Program, a pre-detention diversion opportunity that provides an alternative to detention for minority youth that would otherwise be placed in secure detention while waiting to be picked-up by a parent or guardian. The goal is to decrease the average daily population of youth in detention as well as intakes and admissions. The Program also developed a component to supervise and monitor these youth. Additionally, a youth council has been established in the Newburg community which was a direct result of the local initiative's youth mapping project.

The SEJAY, on behalf of the JJAB, is providing funding to Fayette County to begin preparations to implement the Burns Institute Model. The Fayette County DMC Committee is currently in the data collection and analyses phase of the Burns Institute Technical Assistance Model. Additionally, Fayette County also received funding in the 2004 -2005 Fiscal Year to implement the Community Alternatives and Resources for Youth Program (CARY), which functioned as a small Evening Reporting Center for minority youth who would otherwise be detained in a secure detention facility. The program also offered case management services, recreational opportunities, and culturally specific curricula. The SEJAY also provides technical assistance to the local DMC Committee to address the decision making points in Fayette's juvenile justice system.

Christian County began its work in March 2005 and completed a strategic plan conducted by the Eastern Kentucky University Facilitation Center in July 2005 that ensured the DMC effort became focused. The group, with technical assistance from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention conducted a Community Needs Assessment released in April 2006 at its first community forum that identified gaps in services for delinquent and minority youth, which includes how youth are processed through the juvenile justice system from arrest, informal and formal adjustments, adjudication, and confinement. The group is currently working to implement the recommendations in the Assessment that include but are not limited to: additional data collection and analysis, systems mapping, developing a youth council based on Jefferson County's model, recruiting more minority and community members, and sponsoring additional community awareness and education forums.

- Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Councils - Kentucky's *Delinquency Prevention and Community Partnership Initiative* began in 1998 with the support of the General Assembly, which granted the Department of Juvenile Justice authorization to establish eight local juvenile delinquency prevention councils for the purpose of promoting delinquency prevention and collaboration on community efforts. These prevention councils cover the eleven counties whose juvenile arrest rates represented a majority of all juvenile arrests in Kentucky. The eight prevention councils are: Jefferson, Warren,

McCracken, Daviess/Henderson, Fayette, Hardin, Hopkins, and Northern Kentucky (Boone/Kenton/Campbell).

Delinquency prevention councils are most cost effective in addressing meaningful change at the community level. The councils, as advisory partners to the Department, provide input and participate in such things as the agency's planning process, the development of legislative proposals, community partnership and prevention grants.

This fiscal year, approximately \$2.4 million in prevention grant funding was allocated as follows:

- Daviess/Henderson - \$298,922 to Owensboro Public Schools, Daviess County Public Schools, Audubon Area Community Services, Housing Authority of Henderson, Seventh Street Community Development Corporation and Henderson County Schools
- Fayette - \$275,846 to Harrison Elementary School, Northern Elementary School, Center for Women, Children and Families, and Deep Springs Elementary School
- Hardin - \$179,550 to Central Kentucky Community Action Council, Elizabethtown Board of Education (YSC), J.P. Interventions, Inc., Big Brothers Big Sisters of Kentuckiana and Radcliff Middle School
- Hopkins - \$153,679 to Hopkins County Board of Education (FRYSC), Family Advocacy Center, Hopkins County Family YMCA, Shawnee Trails Council, Boy Scouts of America and James Larmouth and Jesse Stuart Family Resource Center
- Jefferson - \$797,000 to All Care Community Center, Fairdale Area Community Ministries, Semple Elementary Family Resource Center, Maryhurst, Inc., Family and Children's Counseling Centers, Inc., Nativity Academy of St. Boniface, South East Associated Ministries, Inc., Thomas Jefferson Middle School, Broadway Temple A.M.E. Zion Church, Louisville Central Community Centers, Inc., Presbyterian Community Center, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Kentuckiana, Lighthouse Promise, Inc., Ministries United of South Central Louisville, Bates Community Development Corporation and River City Drum Corps
- McCracken - \$160,025 to Cooper-Whiteside Elementary School, KIDS Co. I Family Resource Center, Farley Elementary School, FRIENDS Family Resource Center, Oscar Cross Boys & Girls Club of Paducah, Inc. and McNabb Elementary School
- Northern Kentucky - \$388,704 to Boone County Human Services Department, Boone County Alternative Center for Education, Brighton Center, Inc., Newport Independent Schools, Frank Duveneck Arts and Cultural Center, Inc., Covington Community Center, Housing Authority of Covington and Kenton County School District
- Warren - \$174,129 to Community Education, Junior Achievement of South Central Kentucky, Bellewood Center/Bellewood Presbyterian Home for Children, Inc., LifeSkills Regional Prevention Center and Warren Central High School



- Juvenile Justice Substance Abuse Intervention Initiative - According to a five-year study by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, there is strong evidence that a large majority of juvenile arrestees have alcohol or drug abuse problems, but very few of them receive treatment. Of the 2.4 million juvenile arrests in 2000, 1.9 million involved drug abuse and addiction, yet only 68,600 juveniles receive substance abuse treatment, according to the CASA study.

Kentucky's response to this critical issue of juvenile substance abuse treatment is clearly outlined in Governor Ernie Fletcher's drug control policy that focuses on a balanced and systemic approach that includes enforcement, prevention-education and treatment. By virtue of the Governor's emphasis on drug control and treatment, Kentucky's Department of Juvenile Justice seized the opportunity to develop meaningful substance abuse treatment services for juvenile offenders.

At the direction of Commissioner Bridget Skaggs Brown, in September 2004 the department brought together a cross section of juvenile justice staff that is experienced in mental health and juvenile counseling and treatment protocols. Led by Deputy Commissioner Michael Dossett, the executive workgroup included Dr. William Heffron, the agency's mental health authority; and Tim Bailey, a certified alcohol and substance abuse counselor with over 27 years experience. This Substance Abuse Intervention Executive Committee was assigned the task of developing and implementing an effective comprehensive substance abuse treatment program across the department's continuum of care.

The department was challenged with assessing the needs, gaps and barriers within the agency that may have resulted in multiple, fragmented or overlapping programs serving delinquent youth. In previous years some DJJ programs recognized the seriousness of the problem and formulated autonomous treatment protocols. However, youth were not assessed to determine the seriousness of substance abuse exposure and as a result may not have received the proper level of treatment to address their level of abuse. It has been determined that best practices were not researched or implemented throughout the state.

To develop a baseline database of youth under DJJ's supervision relative to severity of substance use and abuse, the department chose to utilize the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs – Quick (GAIN-Q) assessment tool. The GAIN-Q is an efficient behavioral health assessment instrument and can be used to identify adolescents who may benefit from an intervention and guide staff to make effective referral and placement decisions. Utilizing the GAIN-Q risk assessment, youth are evaluated in terms of no or minimal risk, moderate risk and high risk categories. The department has chosen the following treatment models as best practices in terms of specific track levels and risk assessments:

- Prime for Life– Prevention Research Institute, Lexington, KY
- Cannabis Youth Treatment Series (CYT) – Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

- Seven Challenges – Dr. Robert Schwebel, Ph.D., [2004](#)
- Thinking for a Change – Cognitive Behavioral Program for Offenders – National Institute of Corrections

The following case study provides an example of a youth previously committed to DJJ comparing the treatment services provided at the time of placement with the proposed substance abuse treatment planned in this new initiative.

At the time of placement, this 16 year old male was very immature and had only experimented with alcohol and other drugs. His family had a history of addiction and sporadic support for him. Because of behavioral problems or other issues, this young man was transferred from one facility to another within the DJJ system. His substance abuse issues were mostly addressed in individual counseling. His description of the treatment suggested he was issued a warning that with alcoholism and drug addiction in his family he had a four times greater chance of being addicted if he used. This youth was released from DJJ, aged out, and is now in jail awaiting trial for murder.

Under the current substance abuse initiative, a youth with a similar history will be evaluated using the GAIN-Q assessment tool. Appropriate level of treatment would include 20 hours of intensive prevention materials through the Prevention Research Institute's Prime for Life (PRI). Because of the importance of family support for juveniles to combat substance abuse, the family of the youth will be strongly encouraged to participate in the Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT). Finally, the youth will be introduced to ALA-TEEN, and the family would be encouraged to participate in an AA program for the family.

DJJ's strategy for building substance abuse treatment capacity within the system will standardize existing substance abuse treatment models and best practices. Implementation at the state level works toward building collaborative relationships and at the local level enables workers in both residential facilities and community services to increase skills and knowledge.

Through a network of local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils, DJJ will require grant programs to directly address the mitigation of risk factors and the promotion of protective factors related to the development of delinquency in Kentucky communities. All the risk factors which are related to the development of delinquency are also related to the development of substance use with one additional risk factor, which is the availability of drugs.

## **Program Operations**

### **Central Region**

Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center – The facility developed a number of community resources to provide better programming and educational opportunities for residents. The resources include: Greenhouse Poetry, Kaleidoscope Drama, Mayor Elaine Walker’s “Dollar-Wise” campaign, Alonzo Webb/Housing Authority for quarterly AIDS information classes, the “Great Stories” program with the Bowling Green Public Library and the Red Cross.

Green River Youth Development Center – The program served 103 youth during 2006. Three students earned high school diplomas and six passed the GED Exam. The facility achieved accreditation through the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC). A variety of improvements were made to the physical plant.

Lincoln Village Youth Development/Regional Juvenile Detention Center – Treatment staff worked with outside resources to host a chili supper earning over \$1000 to be used for youth activities. The detention intake area was re-designed as a multi-purpose area and the re-utilization of space resulted in the elimination of additional staff posts. The Hardin County Board of Education approved two positions serving as tutor and special education clerk.

Adair Youth Development Center – The facility achieved American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation. There was a 42% reduction in incident reports and a reduction in assaults. These reductions are partly attributable to the implementation of an enhanced behavioral system featuring therapeutic and teambuilding activities. Staff retention improved by 19%.

Bowling Green Group Home – The facility changed missions from serving as an independent living program to serving juvenile sex offenders. The facility was able to achieve a significant reduction in the average daily cost. An ACA audit resulted in 100% compliance.

Hardin County Day Treatment Program – The program achieved a 97.1% rating on their ACA audit. The program was successful in fundraising efforts for the March of Dimes and the Prevention of Child Abuse. The educational staff and program staff coordinated the Career scope areas of interest into the teaching and counseling services.

### **Eastern Region**

Bluegrass Youth Development Center – The program began a new mission serving sex offenders in January 2006 and successfully made the transition from an assessment center. Three staff from this program are serving on the Fayette County Reentry Court panel. Fayette County Public Schools held the first ever on-site graduation program for Bluegrass residents.

Morehead Youth Development Center – The facility received a 99.2% ACA re-accreditation audit rating. Youth at the facility raised and contributed over \$240 for the March of Dimes and

Easter Seals charities. Twenty-seven youth successfully completed the treatment program at Morehead in 2006. An employee of the facility received an ACA sponsored national award as “Best in the Business”.

Woodsbend Youth Development Center – Residents of the program earned \$500 through the sale of their firewood project and donated the proceeds to the American Cancer Society. Two Woodsbend residents received high school diplomas through the Morgan County School System and 20 residents earned GEDs. Community projects that youth participated in included the Menifee County Humane Society, the Kiwanis Club and the Morgan County Historical Society.

Boyd Regional Juvenile Detention Center – This facility provided staff support and detention bed services for other DJJ programs. Staff assisted the Morehead YDC during a two month span and assisted other DJJ detention facilities experiencing full bed capacity at various times throughout the year. The facility received a 99.2% rating on the ACA compliance audit.

Fayette Regional Juvenile Detention Center – The facility hosted part of the Leadership of Lexington Conference which enabled the program to establish many positive community relationships. The facility successfully transitioned the juvenile detention services resulting from the closure of the Madison County Juvenile Detention facility. FRJDC successfully implemented the DJJ Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative for Juvenile Detention.

Ashland Group Home – The facility received its seventh ACA accreditation. Youth from the program performed over 300 hours of community service and raised over \$1300 for charitable causes.

Frenchburg Group Home – The facility moved into a new location and worked to update all files for accreditation purposes. The program successfully implemented the substance abuse treatment initiative aimed at reducing recidivism and youth substance abuse.

Ashland Day Treatment Program – All staff and teachers achieved certification in the Aikido Control Techniques. The substance abuse treatment service initiative was implemented and all program counselors completed certification training on Cannabis Youth Treatment.

## **Northern Region**

Audubon Youth Development Center – The Intensive Aftercare Program served 63 youth from the counties of Kenton, Boone, Campbell, Fayette and Jefferson. The facility successfully received accreditation from the NCCHC. The facility established a Real Care Baby Program that taught parenting skills to various youth.

Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center – The facility scored 99.5% on their ACA accreditation audit. Installation of a streaming video system served as an aid to investigations and served as a teaching tool monitoring various incidents of risk. An additional building was constructed on campus to serve as the vocational classroom for masonry trades.

Campbell Regional Juvenile Detention Center – The facility processed 1679 admissions during the year with an average length of stay of 4.88 days per youth. Twelve individuals were recruited and trained as volunteers to supplement religious services and Alcoholics Anonymous programs.

Frankfort Group Home – The DJJ substance abuse treatment initiative was successfully implemented. Youth participated in a number of community based service projects including the Jaycees Easter Hunt and Adopt a Highway litter removal project.

Westport Group Home – Youth participated in community service projects such as volunteer work at the local Pet Smart caring for animals and interacting with the public. Residents also participated in a trash clean up project along the eight-mile Otter Creek Trail and the fourteen-mile Millennium Trail in Bernheim Forest.

Louisville Day Treatment Program – The program increased the daily attendance rate to 88.3% through weekly rewards, field trips and enhanced communication with parents and daily attendance reports to case workers. Staff implemented a revised behavior management system that resulted in a 25% reduction in incident reports and 64% reduction in youth restraints.

Northern Kentucky Day Treatment Program – Sixty-five percent of discharged youth successfully completed their treatment goals and probation conditions. Community involvement and awareness linkages included the Covington Partnership for Youth. Community agencies offering health education and psycho-educational seminars include the American Red Cross, 4-H Youth Leadership Development, Job Corps, and the Nature Academy.

## **Southeastern Region**

Middlesboro Group Home – Facility residents were actively involved in volunteering for Friends of the Shelter and the Middlesboro Little League Football program. Youth and staff also participated in the Middlesboro Fall Festival.

London Group Home – This program experienced a mission change and a new Superintendent in 2006. Nine youth graduated from the program with one graduating from high school and three obtaining a GED.

Burnside Group Home – The program received a Commissioner's Commendation for their achievement score of 100% compliance from a quality assurance audit. The facility was able to maintain ACA accreditation with an audit score of 99.1%.

Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP) – In conjunction with the Breathitt RJDC, staff co-hosted three blood donation drives throughout the year with 67 donors. The program hosted several tours for local college classes and civic organizations. Fifty-five cadets graduated the program during the year and 15 cadets received their GED.

Breathitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center – This facility became the first detention center to receive accreditation through NCCHC. The substance abuse treatment initiative was implemented with over 100 residents receiving services. As an active participant in Reclaiming Futures, the program received a grant to purchase self-help videos intended to help youth quit and/or avoid drug and nicotine use.

Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center – This facility experienced no staff turnover during the year. Substance abuse treatment services were provided to 117 youth. Thirteen youth received their GED, 2 youth earned high school diplomas and one youth enrolled in college. A grant from WHAS enabled the facility to purchase books for the library. The facility sponsored a car wash and the contributions of \$750 were donated to the Crusade for Children.

## **Western Region**

Christian County Day Treatment Program – The facility successfully completed an ACA audit and was re-accredited. The program initiated the Invest in a Child curriculum and found it complements the Cognitive Self-Change concept currently in use.

Owensboro Day Treatment Program – Facility counselors received training in Prime for Life and Cannabis Youth Treatment protocols for utilization in youth treatment processes. The facility participated in the ACA Standards Compliance Re-accreditation Audit and achieved accreditation.

Mayfield Group Home – Efforts to re-locate the group home continued with a successful bid for property in Calloway County. The program experienced significant turnover of experienced staff; however, program stability was sustained.

Hopkinsville Group Home – The program achieved ACA accreditation with an audit score of 99%. Twenty-six residents were admitted to the program and nineteen residents completed the program. Residents participated in a community effort to clean up debris after a spring tornado.

Mayfield Youth Development Center – The facility converted the program mission to serve juvenile sex offenders. The facility received accreditation from the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Owensboro Treatment Center – The program received ACA accreditation and NCCHC accreditation in 2006. The youth activity fund benefited from a horticulture project that enabled residents to grow and sell flowers.

McCracken Regional Juvenile Detention Center – A building project to expand the outdoor recreational area was completed. The facility drastically reduced overtime costs through implementation of a four day work week concept. A Quality of Work project was instituted allowing workers to make suggestions to a work group.

## **Community Services**

Juvenile Service Workers within the 19 community services district offices and adjacent counties have implemented a variety of new initiatives resulting from legislation and policies designed to improve public safety through greater supervision and accountability of juvenile offenders. These initiatives include:

- Effective March 2006, DJJ began collection of DNA samples from juvenile offenders as required in KRS 17.174. DNA collection is a valuable law enforcement tool and improves public safety.
- Statewide implementation of DJJ's Substance Abuse Initiative began July 2006. All youth entering DJJ as probated or committed are screened using the Global Assessment of Individual Needs (GAIN) assessment tool. All treatment plans now include the specific level of risk for each youth and incorporates substance abuse curriculum with life skills.
- Instituted an improved classification and custody process utilizing the Youth Level of Service (YLS) classification tool. The implementation of the new process provides for consistency and uniform consideration for risk to re-offend and has improved the planning and monitoring of youth in the community.
- The Intensive Aftercare and Re-entry Initiatives in Jefferson, Northern Kentucky and Fayette Counties continue to provide intensive wrap-around services for high-risk youth returning to the community from out-of-home placement. Re-entry programming continues to be the national best practice intervention.

## Youth Development Centers

The Department operates eleven residential centers for public and youthful offenders who pose a risk to the community or lack sufficient controls to operate in a community-based program.



**Adair Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 60

**Custody Level:** V

**Offender Profile:** Boys/girls, public or youthful offenders



**Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 40

**Custody Level:** IV

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Green River Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 40

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Lincoln Village Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 40

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Audubon Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 70

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Woodsbend Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 44

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



## **Youth Development Centers (continued)**



**Mayfield Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 36

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 40

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Morehead Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 32

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Girls, public or youthful offenders



**Owensboro Treatment Center**

**Capacity:** 30

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Bluegrass Youth Development Center**

**Capacity:** 36

**Custody Level:** III

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders

## **Cadet Leadership and Education Program (C.L.E.P.)**



The Cadet Leadership and Education Program (C.L.E.P.) stands as an evolved form of boot camp as it combines traditional military drilling and regimen with intensive therapeutic services and supported transition back to the community. Located in Jackson, C.L.E.P. serves adjudicated male delinquents, ages 14-17. Youth participate in the program for a minimum of eight months — four months of residential treatment and four months of supervised community placement.

## **Day Treatment Centers**

The state operates or contracts for 26 day treatment programs. The programs combine educational and treatment services which youth attend during the day, returning home in the evening. Capacities range from 15 to 75 and are located in the following cities:

### State-Operated

Ashland, Elizabethtown, Hopkinsville, Louisville, Newport and Owensboro

### Contracted

Bowling Green, Cold Springs, Corbin, Danville, Frankfort, Glasgow, Harrodsburg, Hartford, Lexington, London, Madisonville, Murray, Phelps, Pikeville, Pineville, Pleasureville, Richmond, Shepherdsville, Somerset and Winchester.

## **Group Homes**

KY DJJ group homes provide community-based residential programming for male and female public and youthful offenders between the ages of 12 and 17. Each of the ten state-operated group homes houses eight youths who require a structured setting but pose less of a risk than youth in youth development centers.



**Ashland Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public or youthful offenders



**Bowling Green Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public offenders



**Burnside Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public offenders

## Group Homes (continued)



**Frankfort Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public  
offenders



**Frenchburg Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public  
offenders



**Hopkinsville Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public  
offenders



**London Group Home**

**Capacity:** 10

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Girls, public  
offenders



**Middlesboro Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public  
offenders



**Westport Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Boys, public  
offenders



**Mayfield Group Home**

**Capacity:** 8

**Custody Level:** II

**Offender Profile:** Girls, public  
offenders



## **Regional Juvenile Detention Centers**

KY DJJ's secure juvenile detention facilities provide temporary and safe custody of youth, who upon assessment, are determined to require a restricted environment to ensure the youth will be available for pending court actions and to maintain public safety. State-operated detention facilities provide a wide range of services in a highly structured environment. Services include education, counseling, acute medical and mental health care, behavior management, observation and assessment, and continuous supervision.



**Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center**



**Adair Youth Development Center (Detention Pod)**



**Breathitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center**



**Fayette Regional Juvenile Detention Center**



**Campbell Regional Juvenile Detention Center**



**McCracken Regional Juvenile Detention Center**

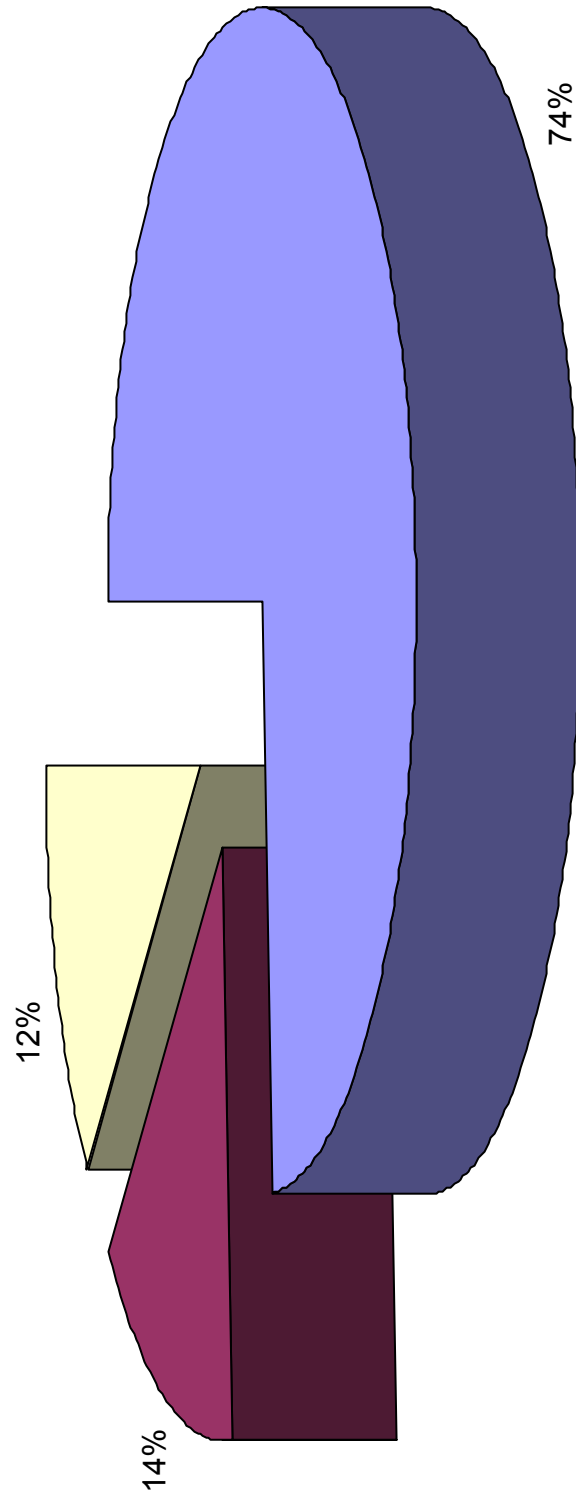


**Lincoln Village Regional Juvenile Detention Center**



**Boyd Regional Juvenile Detention Center**

**FY 2006 Funding by Funding Source**  
**Total: \$107.8M**

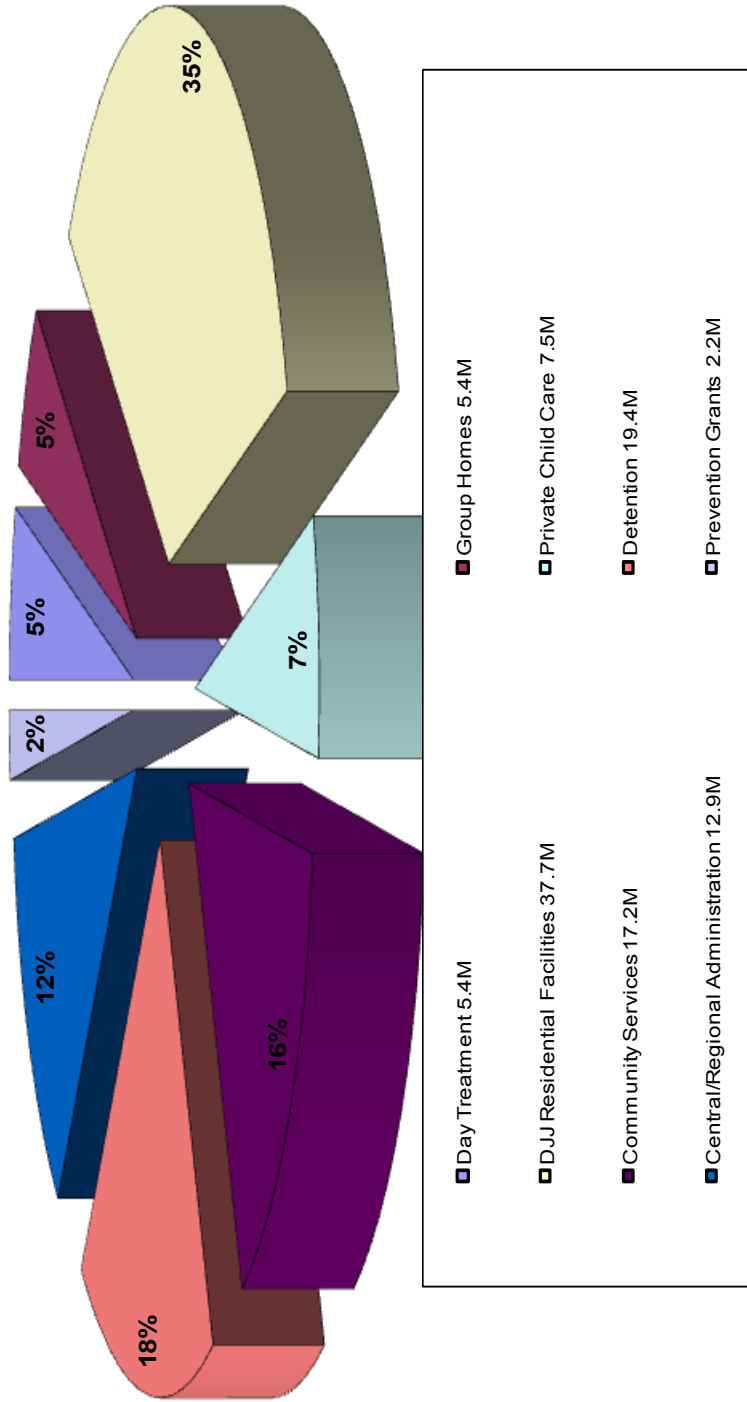


State General Funds \$79.8M

Federal Funds \$15.1M

Agency Funds \$12.9M

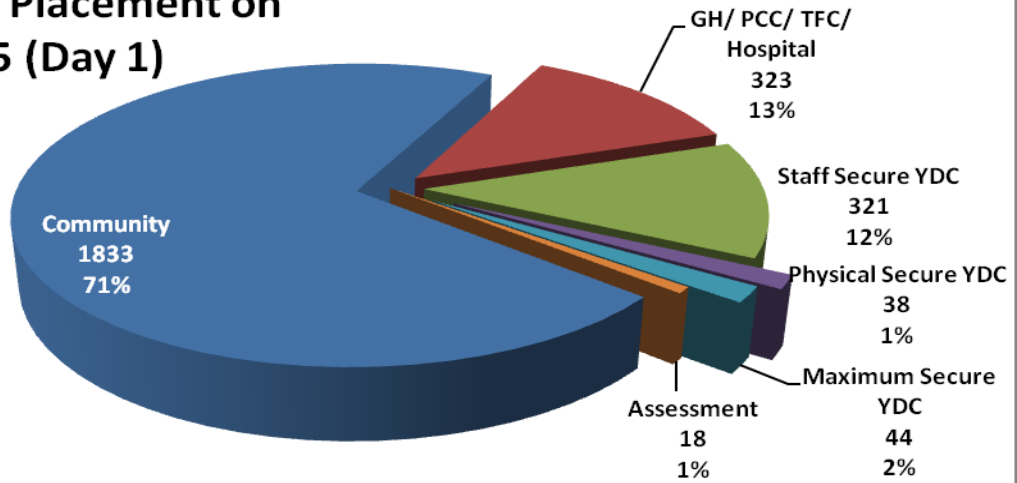
**FY 2006 Expenditures by Program Area**  
**Total: \$107.8 M**



# Statistics on July 1, 2005

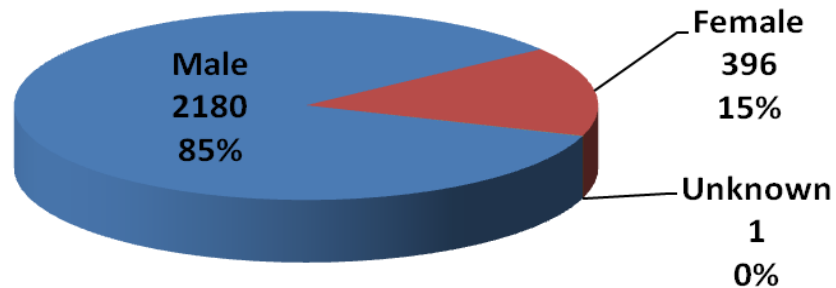
## Population Placement on July 1, 2005 (Day 1)

T=2577



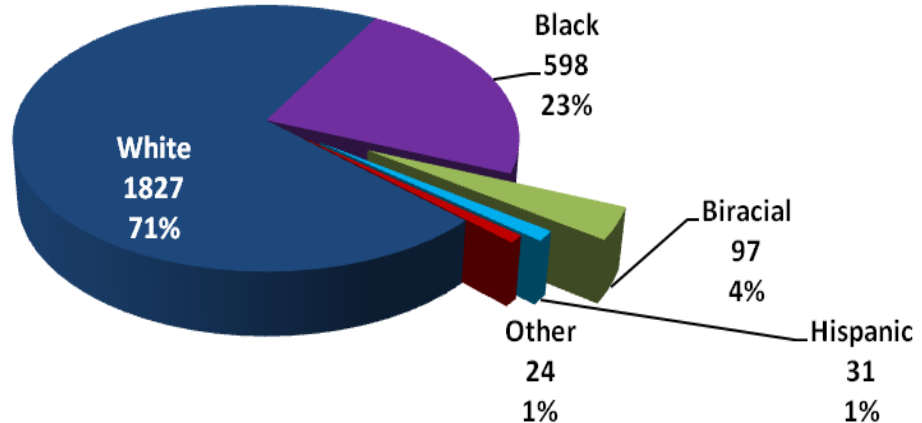
## Gender Breakdown on July 1, 2005 (Day 1)

T=2577



## Ethnic Breakdown on July 1, 2005 (Day 1)

T=2577

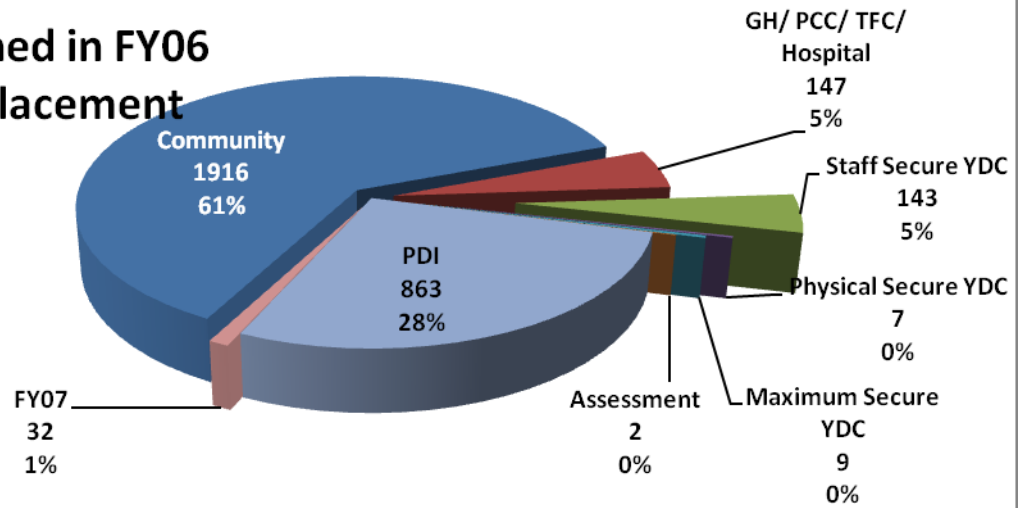


Notes: 1) "Assessment" refers to the Bluegrass Assessment Center, which became a Level III Youth Development Center during FY06. 2) The "unknown" gender was the result of the choice not being entered into the field in the JORI database.

# Cases Opened During FY 06

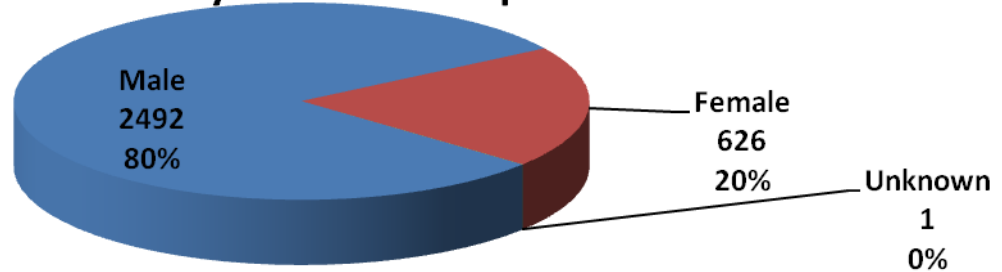
## Cases Opened in FY06 with First Placement

T=3119



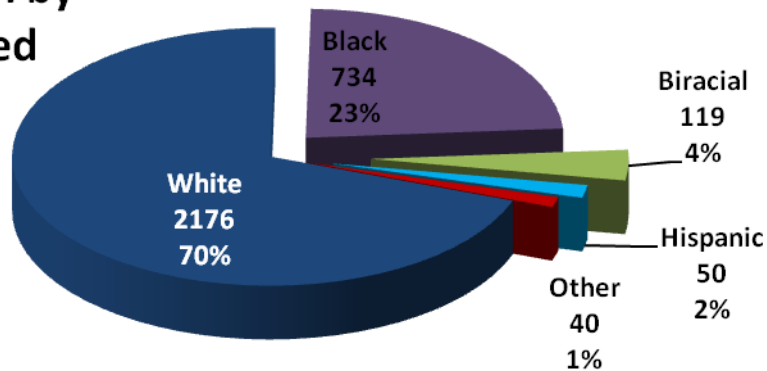
## Gender Breakdown by New Cases Opened in FY06

T=3119



## Ethnic Breakdown by New Cases Opened in FY06

T=3119



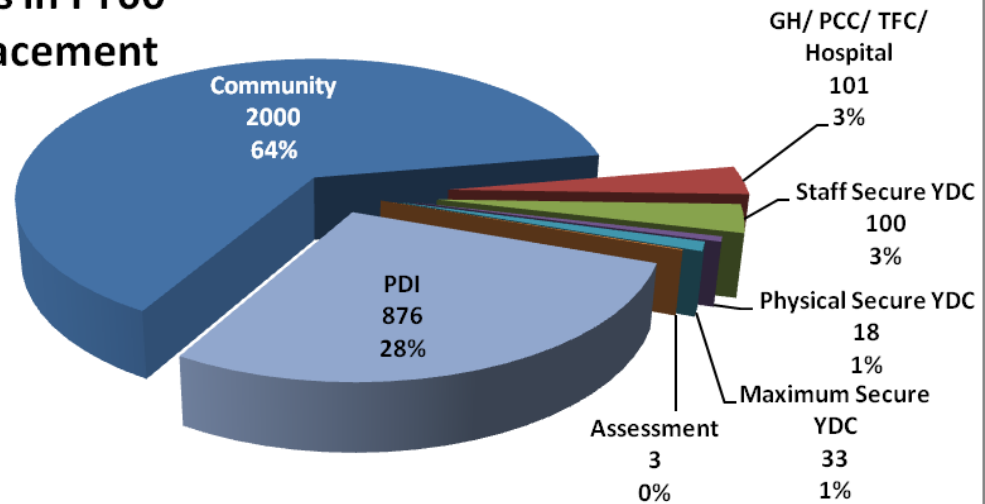
Notes: 1) "Assessment" refers to the Bluegrass Assessment Center, which became a Level III Youth Development Center during FY06. 2) The "unknown" gender was the result of the choice not being entered into the field in the JORI database. 3) "PDI" refers to cases that were opened solely for Court reports. No further action was needed. 4) "FY07" refers to cases that were opened in FY06, but with first placement in FY07.



# Cases Closed During FY 06

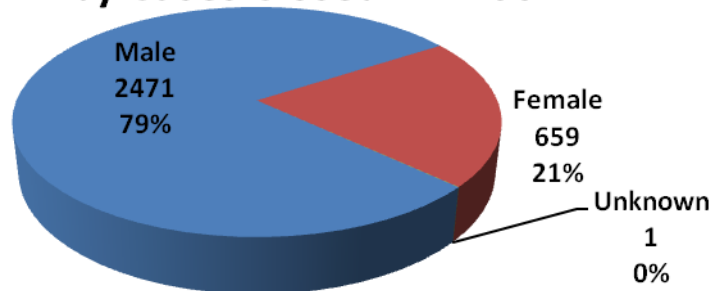
## Closed Cases in FY06 with Last Placement

T=3131



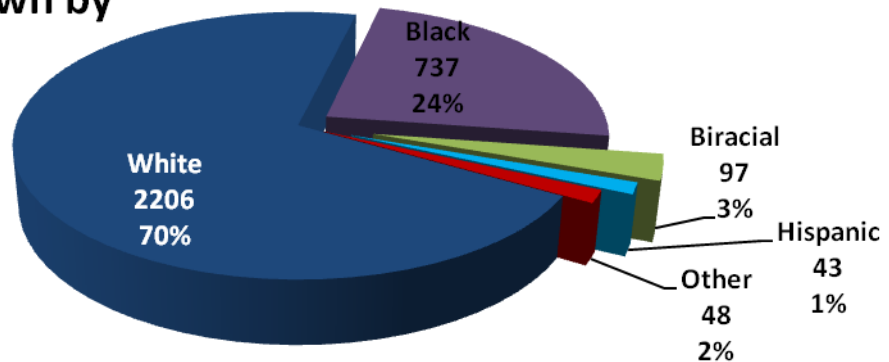
## Gender Breakdown by Cases Closed in FY06

T=3131



## Ethnic Breakdown by Cases Closed in FY06

T=3131

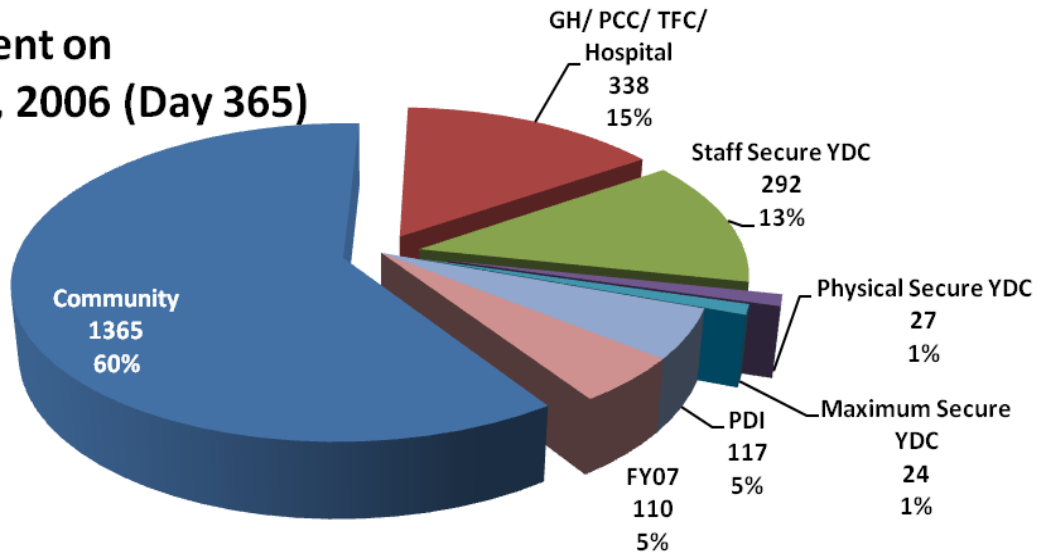


Notes: 1) "Assessment" refers to the Bluegrass Assessment Center, which became a Level III Youth Development Center during FY06. 2) The "unknown" gender was the result of the choice not being entered into the field in the JORI database. 3) "PDI" refers to cases that were opened solely for Court reports. No further action was needed.

## Statistics on June 30, 2006

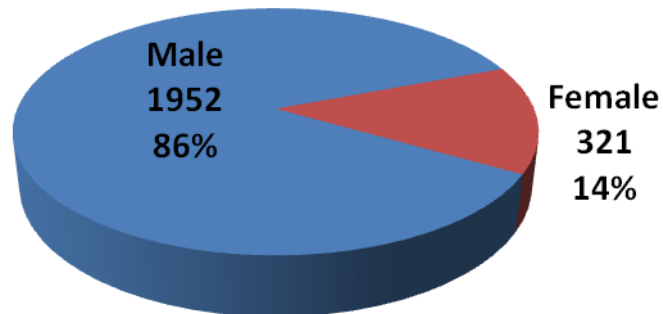
### Placement on June 30, 2006 (Day 365)

T=2273



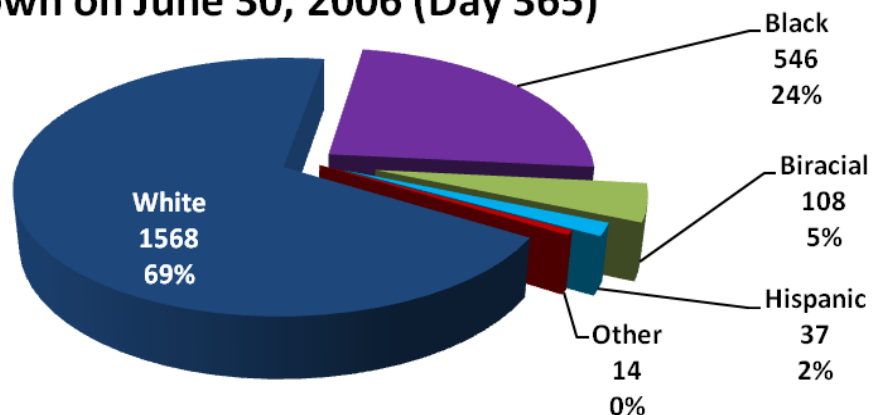
### Gender Breakdown on June 30, 2006 (Day 365)

T=2273



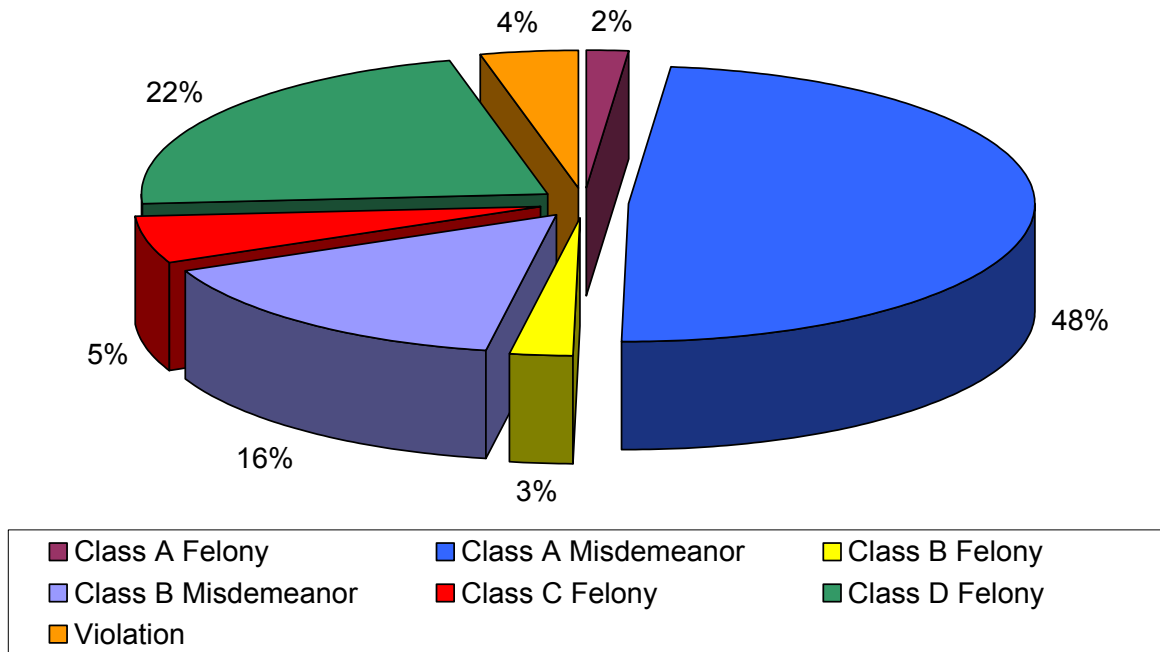
### Ethnic Breakdown on June 30, 2006 (Day 365)

T=2273

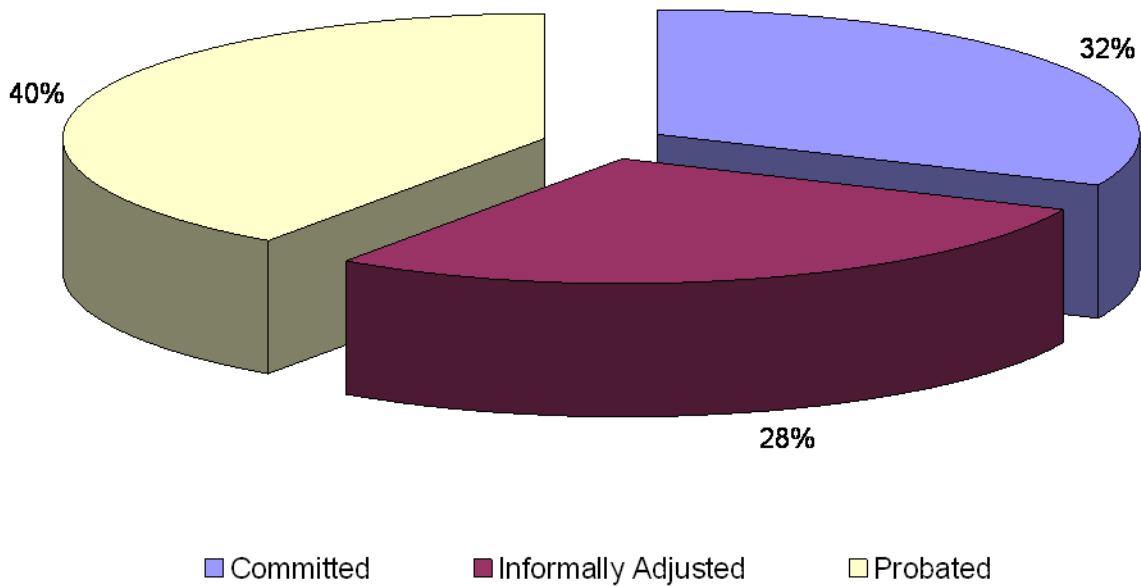


Notes: 1) "PDI" refers to cases that were opened solely for Court reports. No further action was needed. 2) "FY07" refers to cases that were opened in FY06, but with first placement in FY07.

### Classification of Offenses



### Legal Status



# Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice



## KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

...committed to providing and  
promoting a comprehensive  
array of services for at-risk and  
delinquent youth, including:

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DETENTION

REHABILITATION

AFTERCARE